THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1873. [VOLUME VI—NUMBER 3

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, JUNE 21, 1873.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

CHOLERA.

Still Slowly Abating.

Principally Confined to Negroes.

Special Dispatches to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, June 20, 1873.

There were thirty deaths yesterday, only four of which were whites. The disease is now confined almost entirely to negroes, and the greatest mortality is in the negro settlements outside of the city limits. The epidemic does not now prevail in the central part of the town.

The weather is pleasant this forenoon, and our people are in better spirits in view of the decreasing number of cases. Expect a very favorable report of to-day's events. B.

Nashville Items.

The Nashville Union and American of the 19th puts the deaths of Wednesday at 36—32 from cholera, and 4 from other cause. In the list we notice the names of John C. Hagan, locomotive engineer of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and Joel Phillips, formerly a member of the police force. Of the 32 cholera deaths, 11 were whites and 21 colored.

The Edgefield Female Seminary closed without the usual examination exercises.

Other Tennessee Towns.

From the Gallatin Examiner Extra.]

GALLATIN, June 18, 5 P. M.—The streets to-day wore the same look of gloom, though we imagine that the spirits of the people are a shade improved by the bright sunshine and brisk westerly winds. Last evening about nightfall a heavy rain fell, with a great deal of electricity, cooling the atmosphere. It was noticeable that during the prevalence of cholera in 1849, there was an entire absence of the electric fluid during rains, with a total disappearance of the house fly. On this visitation, we have frequent thunder showers and an abundance of the fly. This difference of conditions is a subject for the consideration of scientists. Does this argue the superior state of the atmosphere now?

Among the deaths to-day was F. J. Wendell, a colored school teacher. He was a useful citizen, and had gone fearlessly among the pestilence.

Dr. R. E. Moore, the druggist, who had taken his family to Epperson Springs on Monday last, was returning with Mr. D. B. Anderson, of the First National Bank, yesterday afternoon, when he was taken sick on the road. He stopped at Dr. J. M. Head's, where his father, Dr. Moore, Sr., visited him last night, and brought him to town this noon. He is doing well, and considered out of danger.

We hear of numerous cases in the country, but of no deaths.

Esquire Richard C. Parker, on the Scottsville road, who was attacked on Monday, has recovered.

We hear, also, that Captain J. B. Walton and Frank Akerman are regarded as convalescent. Zack Lane, reported as cholera, has fever.

Interments to-day, 6—all colored.

Total of cholera from May 30	34
From other causes	7
Total	41

A letter from Greenville, dated June 17, 9 A. M., says that eight cholera deaths have occurred within a week. Another hegira of the timid ones was taking place.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 18th, says:

The "prevailing disease," about whose technical name the doctors disagree, is notion the increase so far as the number of cases is concerned, and the death rate is decreasing. It is not Asiatic cholera, as that malady is understood; but whether the "American" cholera or an especially malignant type of cholera morbus is a question for the medical men to decide at their leisure when all traces of the disease disappear.

So far as we are able to ascertain, every attack can be traced to some gross impropriety in eating vegetables or fruit. Persons who insist on making cabbage depositories of their stomachs can present a case of cholera in as hour or two, while those who are careful in their diet incur no risks in either eating or drinking.

The disease has readily yielded to treatment in every known instance, and persons seized easily check it by prompt application of the remedies known to every one. Of yesterday's interments, eleven were of persons reported as dying of "cholera" or one death for every five thousand and five hundred inhabitants of Memphis. People who live twenty miles from Memphis hear that there are twenty-five deaths per day. This number increases to fifty, sixty miles out, and to from a hundred to a hundred and fifty when the hundred mile post is reached. There is nothing so well calculated as the truth to dispose of panicky rumors; and that the exact truth may be known, we are daily printing a correct list of the interments from all diseases.

A SHORT ROUTE TO THE UNDERTAKER.

Here is a very fair specimen of the so-called cholera which exists in Memphis and so sorely agitates our contemporaries. A citizen, residing on Vance street, went home Monday evening in excellent health, and hearing, among other articles, some new cabbages, of which he told his wife he would like to partake at supper. Reminding him of the "prevailing," and of the danger connected with that sort of provender for which he craved, she declined to dish up "the vegetable" aforesaid. Determined to have some of it, the citizen went to work in true kitchen style, and cooked one of the cabbages himself, which partly made up his evening meal. That citizen will never eat any more cabbage; people who "sleep in the valley" eat nothing. In less than three hours he was dead.

The Memphis Appeal thus philosophizes:

Four or five cases of violent sickness were reported yesterday and last night, certainly produced by eating raspberries, generally esteemed astringents. The simplest food is safest. Most vegetables have been poisoned by causes we see in this villainous weather, but the operation of which we do not understand. Very certainly the atmosphere, if vegetables and fruits be not, is filled with infusoria. There are myriads of little winged insects that cover the white sheet on which this is written, so thick that corpses line the paths marked out by the pencil. Do these little insects, after being swallowed, grow? Is the Darwinian theory applicable to their development when we swallow or inhale them? Do they become magnificent in proportions and then a first-class case of Wandering Jew cholera? Beware of vegetables, and you will swallow fewer of these animacules.

Elsewhere.

A fatal case of cholera is announced at Indianapolis.

The disease is not spreading in Cincinnati—only two or three cases a day.

The Americus Republican has just interviewed "a gentleman from Atlanta, who reports a number of cases of cholera in that city. He says that people are leaving the city to escape its ravages. He left himself on that account." The wandering gentleman first put in an appearance at Rome; from thence he went to Americus, where he became more communicative. Will not the Republican favor us with his name? Not a man, woman or child—except the Republican's informant—has left Atlanta on account of the cholera, simply because no kind of cholera has appeared therein. Not only is the city absolutely free of the prevailing disease, but there are not many cases of diarrhœa—less than occurred in the third week of June, 1872.

Let us conclude with the following from the Petersburg Index:

The approach of the cholera from the southwest, a learned savant informs us, is the ebb tide of the epizootic. His theory is that the atmospheric influences producing the two diseases are incidental. The epizootic originated in cold weather, and in cold climates, and traveled South and West, and that certain subtle poisons were left by this malady which remained dormant until they were quickened into life, by the summer sun, and that such changes had taken place in its conditions; that it was no longer fatal to the brute creation, but had become chemically so changed that it was dangerous to human life. Various learned theories were advanced in support of this startling proposition, and we listened awe-struck to his disquisitions. Vague old stories of metempsychosian changes came stealing over us, and we wondered what sort of a thing we would be, if we died with a cholera caught from a horse. We then meekly inquired what remedies the learned man would suggest, and he kindly gave us the following receipts:

Bandage the legs and ears with flannel every morning.

Sleep in a cold place where there are no musquitoes. Take no sugar in your whisky, and no whisky in your water; don't get into a quarrel with your wife; see that the baby's face is washed; say your prayers regularly, and don't take anything else.

If, in spite of all these, you should have the cholera, select your representatives when you are gone, and die decently without alarming your neighbors.

Summary of State News.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

We understand several citizens of Gwinnett are preparing to go into bankruptcy. There is an adjourned term of Hall Superior Court this week to dispose of the business in which Judge Rice is interested. Judge Buchanan is to preside.——We are now in the midst of wheat harvest. Considerable complaint of blast and rot. Will not make a half crop.—*Herald.*

BARNESVILLE.

The Griffin District Conference began its eighth session in the Methodist Church of Barnesville Thursday morning. Bishop Pierce presided. It adjourned on Saturday afternoon after a session well attended, and of much enthusiasm.——A Barnesville young man sat between two young ladies at the conference and fell in lap full of bustle. Oh! how we pity him.—*Patriot.*

GREENESBORO.

Crops along the line of the Georgia Railroad show unmistakable signs of General Green being in the vicinity.——Henry Moore, a freedman living in the "Pork," was badly cut on the 12th instant by L. D. Everett, in a difficulty growing out of some task work. None of the wounds are considered dangerous.——On the same day John Wellborn and Bob Jackson, the latter colored, took refuge under a tree in a storm, and were struck by lightning. Both for a time were rendered insensible, but will recover.—*Herald.*

EASTMAN.

For a first-class runaway give us a one-horse ox-every time. One became frightened at a steam engine, and ran away with a cart near Eastman the other day. He used his legs first in a locomotive, and next in a kicking way, and managed to distribute that unhappy cart, in a good shape for kindling wood, over hills and vales for about two miles. What's left of that ox can be bought cheap.——T. E. Sumner and lady left for Atlanta on last Tuesday evening, where Mrs. S. will spend the summer months.—*Times.*

WARRENTON.

The grass is so luxuriant in portions of this county, and labor so scarce, that hundreds of acres of cotton will be "turned out." A white man and a negro went through some light manual exercise here on Sunday afternoon. Results—nigger earned $10, the city got it, and the white man paid it.——During the storm on Thursday last, Mr. Alfred Harrell, living near this place, fell dead while making his way from the field to the house. Heart disease is the supposed cause.—*Clipper.*

ADAIRSVILLE.

The first mad dog of the season was seen on Broad street Wednesday. He had a piece of meat and another dog took it away from him. That dog was mad till he cried.——The steamer Clyde, which sunk in the Savannah river some months ago, and was afterwards raised and brought to her wharf at this city, has been thoroughly rebuilt and refitted. She resumed her regular trips on Wednesday.——It is rumored that a substantial and handsome new union passenger depot is to be erected in this city by the various railroads terminating here.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

COLUMBUS.

Policeman W. L. Cash was tried on Wednesday for shooting a negro named John Webb, in September last. After being out three minutes the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.——The complaint of too much rain is general throughout all the country around Columbus.——The grass is seriously injuring the cotton crop.——Corn is doing pretty well.——A new Baptist church will be dedicated next Sunday afternoon in Brownsville. The Rev. C. A. Kendrick will preach the sermon.——An entertainment will be given on Friday evening by the Columbus Amateur Dramatic Club. After the performance is to come a dance.—*Enquirer.*

DALTON.

The editor of the Citizen saw a man on the streets Wednesday, with ten dollars in his hand, and was so overcome at the prosperity of the city that he had to be carried home on a shutter.——The potato bugs are making Daltonites swear and potatoes vanish.—Dalton was never healthier than at present. Many invalids from the low country are expected there this summer.——An infant daughter of Rev. John Culanay, of Tunnel Hill, was the subject of a serious accident a short time ago. A portion of an ear of wheat which the child was chewing accidently gained admission into the wind-pipe. An operation of opening the wind-pipe was performed by Dr. E. C. Gordon, which prolonged the child's life for twelve days. It was impossible to remove it, and at the end of that time death ensued.—*Citizen.*

FORT VALLEY.

A few rugged cats in our neighborhood have already began rehearsing for their spring concerts. Various novelties will be introduced by them during the coming season.——Do the lava beds have any bugs in them? (Yes, red bugs.)——The diminutive rosebud still holds a conspicuous position on some coat lapels.—Some of the citizens of Fort Valley find two things particularly expensive this season: Truth and soap.——Although nothing has transpired here of a serious nature lately, some of the heavy citizens are sucking dampners into them through a straw.——Anxious parents of Fort Valley have to chain their sons to gate-posts to keep the girls from making way with them.——The post-office has lately been remodeled and is now quite an addition to the town.——The crops all around this country are suffering severely on account of grass. Cotton especially has been seriously injured, and if the weather continues will not be large enough to hunt anything.—*Business Mirror.*

☞ Here is a sample of the way an American head tells that a young Frenchman killed his father: "A young man was recently sentenced to be executed in France for exempting himself from military service by becoming the son of a widow."

☞ The Americus Republican has this: A deacon, residing within an hundred miles of Americus, objected to the organ purchased by his church, and when called upon to close the service said: "Call on the machine! If it can sing the glory of God, it can pray, too. Call on the machine!"

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Heavy Seizures by Custom House Officers.

Custom House Frauds—Attempted Bribery.

Heavy Failures Among the Provision Dealers in St. Louis

NEW YORK.

THE NEW RING.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Warrants for arrests have not yet been issued under the new ring indictments, and the district attorney says none will be served until Monday, on which day the Court of Oyer and Terminer will be in session. No one seems to regard the indictments as anything more than part of the bitter political fight now on hand.

The United States Marshal completed the service of subpœnas yesterday in the equity suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier of America and others. Some of the respondents are in Europe, and were subpœnaed through their counsel.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The name of the importer who is charged with attempting to defraud the government out of a large amount of duties on Mexican shawls is J. Walls.

RAIDS ON CUSTOMHOUSE OFFICERS.

Several cases of mixed goods and a quantity of black lace were taken in South street and elsewhere yesterday by the customhouse officers. A heavy seizure was also made in Baltic street, Brooklyn.

THE WHISKY CASE.

Pending an appeal in the suit of James Reid & Co. to set aside judgment for $7,560, value of a cargo of whisky entered at the Customhouse by means of alleged fraudulent practices, reference was obtained by the government to determine whether the whisky had been entered without intentional fraud. At the resumption of the reference yesterday, ex-gauger John C. Strong testified that when he was in the Customhouse, Mr. Jayne threatened to lock him up in Ludlow Street Jail if he refused to sign a certificate, a paper the contents of which were not disclosed, and to escape prosecution did sign it, and that subsequently he was told by Jayne he (witness) would lose his place if he could not remember that Reid & Co. had offered to bribe him to undergauge the whisky in question.

TENNESSEE.

CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—Thirty negroes and four whites died of the cholera to-day.

MISSOURI.

FAILURES.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Harris & Thomas, Guthrie & Co., and Cheatham, Drangham & Co., provision dealers, have failed. Their stock and contracts aggregate six million pounds of meat, 12,000 pounds of which is pork.

ARKANSAS.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

LITTLE ROCK, June 20.—Wet weather and unfavorable crops. It has rained every day for a month in some counties.

MARYLAND.

BURNED.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The Mt. Vernon Cotton Mills, of which M. Kennedy is President, has been burned. Loss, two hundred thousand dollars.

WISCONSIN.

TRAINS DELAYED.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—The burning woods have stopped the trains between Cedars and Escarbia.

KENTUCKY.

HOGAN, THE OUTLAW.

OWINGSVILLE, June 20.—Hogan, the outlaw who was arrested recently, gives the names of 80 robbers who are working between Pendleton county, Ohio, through Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DROWNED.

HALIFAX, June 20.—Two whites and one black, belonging to the fishing schooner, Ben Perly, were drowned.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 20.—Only two hundred negroes having offered to work on the trocha, a large part of the army in the central department is still required to complete the work. It is decided that there is no necessity for a third trocha when the first and second are completed. The Spanish forces on the field will be concentrated in the eastern department.

ENGLAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, June 20.—The Shah visits Queen Victoria, at Windsor, to-day.

A special from Madrid says Conservatives of the Cortes are seeking to establish a Unitarian Republic with Serrano as President.

A dispatch from the Great Eastern at noon says that 604 miles of the cable have been payed out. She was in latitude 53:35, longitude 24:44.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cotton weak and irregular; middling uplands 21; sales 267 bales.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat firmer at $1 52a1 52½ for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn quiet, nominal and unchanged; new western mixed 40a51. Pork quiet and weak—new mess $16 75a16 87½. Lard quiet and without material change—western steam @ 15-16a9. Turpentine dull and heavy at 45. Rosin quiet at 1@3 93a3 for strained. Freights firm.

Arrived out—Ohio and Sumatra.

Money easy at 4a6. Gold steady at 113a113½. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 20, noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 8 7-8; Orleans 9 1-8a9 1-4; sales 10,000 bales, of the week 75,000, export 10,000; speculation 6,000; stock 678,000, American 306,000; receipts 97,000, American 74,000; actual export 7,000.

LATER.—Cotton steady; speculation and export 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 27s 6d.

STILL LATER.—Cotton—Savannah and Charleston, delivery June 20 to July 8 13-16; afloat 555,000; American 169,000.

LONDON, June 20—Consols 92¾. Fives 89 3-4.

Sugar, afloat, 38s 6d.

☞ A passenger on an Ohio railroad, aroused from a serene slumber by the shooting of a whistle, exclaimed petulantly, "The train has caught up with those cattle again."

☞ Last week a Griffin man was bitten by a snake, stung by a bee, lost a valuable dog, and struck a splinter in his foot. He is now loafing around a livery stable endeavoring to get kicked by a mule.

Market Reports—From Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ATLANTA, June 20, 1873.

Cotton—Middling, 18½; low middling, 17½; good ordinary, 15½; ordinary, 13½.

Flour—Fancy, $10 50a11; extra family, $10a10 25; family $9 25a9 50; extra $8a9 20; superfine, $6 50a7 50; fine $4a5.

Wheat nominal—Red, $1 70; white, $1 80.

Lime—25a30c per bushel.

Corn—Yellow, 78c by car load, and white 80c.

Meal, 60a65.

Lard—Tierce, 10½a11; keg, 11½; buckets, 12½a13.

Bacon—Clear sides, 11 1-4; clear rib, 11; shoulders, 9½. Plain hams 13a13 1-2; sugar cured 15 1-2a16.

Bulk—Clear sides, 10 1-2; clear rib, 10 1-4.

Hay—Timothy, $1 60a1 75; clover, $1 55a165.

Oats 55.

Coal—Lump, by car load, at 26c; blacksmith, 22½.

The above are the quotations of wholesale prices to-day as given by the committee on quotations of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CONSTITUTION DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, June 20, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—We repeat quotations of yesterday, there being no change.

Cotton active at 17½a18c.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ½ premium.

Money, 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 14, selling at 1 16

Silver—Buying 1 06, selling 1 10.

Corn Meal 62a63.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 15½.

Chickens—Grown, 25a30c; spring, 15a22.

Butter 20a30c.

Sugars—Crushed 13½; powdered 13½; granulated 13; Demarra 11 1-2a12 standard A 12½; extra C 12; yellow C 11½; brown 10¼a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 25a2 30; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 27; barrels 32; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights 20 1-2a21.

Coffee—Java 27a30; Mocs 32a35; Rio 23a25.

Tallow 6a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 77a79; 7s, 89a91; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 6 per cent. nonassessable, $81. Atlanta city bonds 7s 70a75, 8s, 80a85. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 94a95; Georgia Rail Road bonds, 93a95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 86a91. Rome city 7s, 68a72 Savannah, 85.

Cotton Goods—Graniteville—34 sheetings, 9 per yard, 7 8 sheetings 11 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 1-2 per yard, 7 8 drills 13 per yard. Augusta—8-4 shirtings 9 per yard; 7-8 shirtings 11 per yard, 4 4 sheetings 12 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drill 15 per yard. Montour—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2, 4-4 sheetings 12½ per yard, 8 oz. osnaburgs 16 1-2. Alabama and Georgia—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard. Georgia—7-8 shirtings 10½ per yard. Chattahoochee—4-4 sheetings 12 per yard. Athens—Checks 14 1-2 per yard, stripes 13 per yard, yarns, all numbers, $1 50 per bunch. Troup—8 oz. osnaburgs 16 1-2 per yard, 8 oz. checks and stripes 20 per yard Richmond—Light osnaburgs 13 per yard, stripes 14 per yard. Anawaka—Cotton rope, all sizes, 30 per pound. Eagle and Phœnix—Sewing thread, all Nos., 60 per pound. Willoxon—Cotton yarns, All Nos., $1 55 per bunch, knitting cotton 70 per pound. Woodstock—Cotton yarns, all Nos., $1 55 per bunch. Concord woolen goods—Spring and summer cassimeres 65a75; winter cassimeres 90a$1 25; jeans 75a85.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 12½c; 7-8 11c. yarns $1 75; sewing and knitting thread 50c. Prints—Wamsutta, 8; Bedford, 8; Amoskeag, 8½; Arnold, 10; Albions, 11; Spragues, 11; Richmond, 11; Dunnells, 11.

Hardware—Nails, per keg, 10d to 50d $5 75; 8d, 6 00; 6d, 6 25; 4d, 6 50; 3d, 7 75; fine 9 25; finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75 cents on above prices. Iron—Tire, 1 1-2 in. to 4 by 1 1-2, 6 00; smaller sizes 50c advance; rod 12. Axes—Collin's $14 00a15 00; Shovels, Ames's $15 50; Roland's $15 00; Stone's $13 50; solid cast steel, R R, 18. Coffee mills 3 75a10 00. Cast steel 22; springs 22, axles 10a11; sad irons 7; horse shoes 8 00; mule shoes 9 00; horse shoe nails 20a25; L. B. hames 8 00.

Tobacco—Common sound stock, winter work 43; medium 1872, summer work 45a50; medium bright 55a60; fine as above, according to grade, 60a75; W. D. Stultz's A A A A about exhausted; bright navy 6s 55a60; black navy 50a55; J. Whitted, ambrosia, 4 oz 75a80; Corbin's No. 1 60a65.

Liquors—No change to quote, a fair supply in market. Corn whisky $1 60a2 00; Rye 1 00a6 00; Robinson county 2 00a2 50; Bourbon 1 00a3 00; Irish and Scotch 4 00a6 00; Brandy—peach and apple 2 25a3 50; Cognac 1 50a12 00; cherry and ginger 1 50a2 00; gin 1 25a5 00; rum 1 50a8 00; Champaigne 20 00a45 00 basket; wines, various brands, 1 75a6 00.

Paints and Oils—Kerosene, 32c; 5s; d ck 47a48. Linseed, raw, $3 10; boiled, 1 15. Lard, winter strained, 85. No. 1, 82; No. 2, 75. Turpentine 90. Window glass, No. 1, 1 60a1 60; Japan brown, 1 00a1 40; asphaltum, 1 25a1 35; coach, extra No. 1, 2 00a3 75; English Varnishes, 4 75a6 00, according to quality. Chrome, green and yellow, in bulk, 18. White lead, Sunny South, strictly pure, 11 50 by the ton. Yellow ochre, 3 50; Spanish brown, 5 00. Castor oil, 21c. per lb; fish oil, 75a80.

Powder and Shot—Rifle, F. F. F. G., per keg, $7 50; half, 4 15; quarter, 2 25; canister; F. F. F. G., 1 lb., per case 25 lbs., 12 00; American, 21 00; electric, No. 1, 2, 3, 30 00; 5 lbs. canister, per canister, 3 50; dust, sporting, 4 00; blasting powder, bright grained, 1 75; 2, 3 25; 5, 3 25.

Peas—Mixed $1 20a1 25; clay $1 45a1 50; white 1 75.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, gross, 5a5 1-2; net 9a10, good mutton, gross, 5 1-2a6; net 13 1-2.

Fish—Trade pretty active. Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., 10 50; No. 2, half bbls, $7; No. 1, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 60; No. 3, kits, $1 50; No. 2, kits, $1 25.

Grain—Corn, shelled 90a95; unshelled 80a40, washed 45a50.

Baling stuff—Limited supply. Gunny 18. Western brands 16a16½; double anchor and Ludlow 19½; tins 34a3—nominal prices.

Dressed Meats—Tennessee and Kentucky beef by the side 9a10. Mutton, whole, 9a11. Hogs scarce 8a10. Veal 10. Corned beef 10.

Bran—$1 00a1 25, mill prices.

Beans—Mixed $1 60; white $2 00.

Hay—Western timothy $1 60a1 70; clover 1 50a1 60; mixed, 1 60a1 70; Georgia 1 50a1 60.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

YOUR PETITIONERS, J. H. Bolton, M. A. Nolan, Alfred Austell, G. W. Adair, John Flynn, T. M. Clarke, J. T. Logan, J. R. Nolan, A. C. Hutchins, Thomas Lowe, and W. Markham, A. Hutchins, and their successors, desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years under the corporate name of the ATLANTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and conducting in the city of Atlanta, in said county, a Hospital for the care, comfort, protection, and treatment and care of the sick and afflicted.

The objects of said corporation are not for pecuniary profit or gain to the individual members composing said corporation, but its profits, if any be created, from time to time, by the conduct of said institution, are to be used and applied to the payment of the debts of said corporation, and the residue, if any, according to law, together with such donations as may be received from time to time, to be realized by means or by investments in the way of property or MONEYED SECURITIES.

April 4, 1873. Attorney for Petitioners

A true extract from the original petition filed and record in this office, in the office of the Superior Court, Fulton county.

may21—2t-eotw

[3417 Official Advertisements.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, June 19, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY, the 27th instant, for the purchase of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds of the State of Georgia, issued under the act of the General Assembly, approved October 16, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the public debt of this State, and for other purposes," and for the payment of which the faith of the State is pledged.

Bids will be received for Payments in Atlanta, Georgia, or in the city of New York, at the option of the bidder.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

R. C. YOUNG, Chairman Street Committee.

june13—fri-sun-tues-fifth-inst.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THIS unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will Cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility; Low Spirits; a thick yellow appearance of the skin and Eyes; a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, as others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

This Great Unfailing SPECIFIC will not be found the Least Unpleasant.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c., &c.,

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

Is the Cheapest Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

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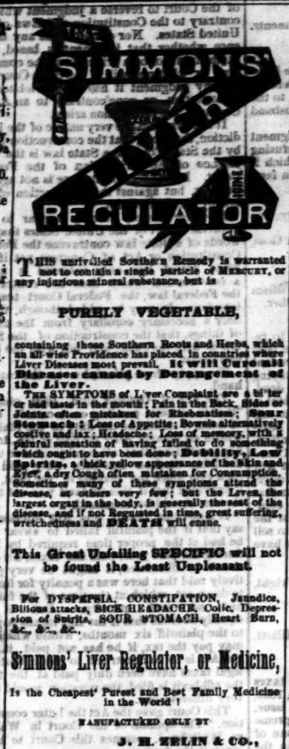

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Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It prevents the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and Stimulates the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER TWENTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON was first Made available for the market by Professor S. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "Kathairo" signifying to cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore. The great Bible mentioned, and the popularity it has obtained is unprecedented and unparalleled. It restores the Growth and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is delightfully fragrant. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the same in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair. LYON'S KATHAIRON

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GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

THE United States Government, by the authority vested in our Medical Staff, at Camp Sheridan, this valley, the finest water in the world for the cure of Diseases arising in the urinary organs. It has been used in the hospitals of the army for the last two years, and has proved a perfect success. It has been used in the hospitals of the army for the last two years, and has proved a perfect success. It has been used in the hospitals of the army for the last two years, and has proved a perfect success

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.

To Commissioners.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1873.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Our pamphlet of the Decisions will be ready next week. Lawyers will please send in their orders. Price $1 per copy.

☞ We publish this morning the last installment of Col. Jackson's serial which has been running in independent parts for several months. The continued legal story will take a rest, and so will the overworked court from which it emanated. It is needless to say that some parts of the story were of thrilling interest to particular readers; but no one part pleased them all equally well. Tastes will differ, and the disagreement of our readers is no evidence that Captain Jackson did not acquit himself with honor in his mixed task of law and literature.

☞ The latest news from Nashville imperatively calls for the utmost vigilance and energy on the part of the official guardians of the public health. Negligence on their part, with the necessities of the hour plainly before them, will deserve, and assuredly will receive, severest condemnation from an outraged constituency. They can save lives, and the city's reputation and business by prompt, decisive action. The people will sustain them in any sanitary precaution, no matter how expensive it may be. Instant action has become a vital matter.

The Bullock Libel Suit.

A mistake occurred in our legal reports relative to the disposition of the once famous case of Bullock versus the proprietors of The Constitution. It will be remembered that the renegade Governor found our strictures a little heavier than he could bear without some pecuniary balm. So he claimed at the hands of justice, as represented in the Superior Court of Fulton county, $25,000, more or less.

The defendants' counsel, Messrs. Clark and Hammond, have always favored a trial, but no result could be had until the last term of the Court, when the suit was dismissed with a judgment against Bullock for the costs of the case. The abbreviated entry of the Clerk of the Court led our reporter into the error of stating that the bill of costs was to be paid by the defendants. Such is not the case. Mr. Bullock will please call at the Sheriff's office and settle.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Republic Life Insurance Company.

Some Interesting Facts About a Good Institution.

Grand Pacific Hotel, }
Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1873. }

I have stated in a previous letter that Mr. William Goodnow, the Southern agent of the Republic Life Insurance Company, got up this most pleasant excursion party.

The enterprise of this gentleman, and the merit of his company, perhaps, deserve some particular attention, and will not prove uninteresting to The Constitution's many readers.

The immediate cause of the excursion was the meeting of the stockholders and directors of the company in Chicago a day or two ago. A large number of the gentlemen of the party hold that relation to the company. Mr. Goodnow, however, conceived the idea of broadening the affair, and while the original project was to furnish the Georgia stockholders a chance to come to the headquarters of the institution cheaply and pleasantly, the privileges of the trip were extended to others. As the purpose is to continue these excursions on the same periodical occasions hereafter, they will prove an interesting feature, and present an opportunity of enlarging the social and business intercourse between Georgia and Illinois in particular, and the South and West in general.

The Republic Life Insurance Company I find to be a strong institution. It is headed and backed by the strongest commercial men of the West. The object of its founders was to make it a national company. While the charter was obtained in Illinois, and its headquarters were established in Chicago, that was merely for convenience. Its citizenship is to belong to no State, and the name "Republic" was given in symbolization of its character and grasp. Its founders profess the ambitious aspiration of making it the absorbing company of the Union, and the feat of building up over twenty millions of business in the short space of two years and a half, which ordinarily requires ten years of hard work to reach, and the farther prospect of adding some seven millions more of business to their gratifying aggregate in the next month, looks as if they had entered in dead earnest on their large aspiration.

Their business since the 1st of January runs to nearly three millions of insurance, covering over a thousand policies. Over two hundred and thirty agents are working zealously to spread the company's risks. And the institution reaches its long arms into twenty-nine States of the Union, thus making a rare average of safe risks.

The leading principle of the company is the distribution of its assets in the localities where its policy holders live. This makes the institution every where a local one. All the money raised in a State is invested and loaned there. Of nearly six hundred thousand dollars loaned safely on bond and mortgage, all but about forty thousand dollars is thus invested outside of Illinois, in the various States where the policies are given, and in the communities that patronize the company to the full extent of that patronage. The stock, too, is held all over the country.

In furtherance of the idea of local distribution, local branches of the company are established in the different States, with local directors and subject to local control.

The Atlanta branch is controlled by some of the best men of Atlanta. I may here add, as a fact falling in my knowledge, that Mr. E. E. Rawson, of Atlanta, has taken a prominent place in the high opinion of the Chicago directory here, and impressed the members with his cool, clear-headed business sagacity and financial honor. I find, also, that Mr. Goodnow is regarded by the management here as one of the most valuable officers connected with the company.

The President of the company is Mr. John V. Farrell, the wholesale dry goods prince of Chicago. Its Secretary, Mr. Collins, is a young man of rare tact and energy.

The operations of the company are discreetly conducted. Col. J. R. Jacobs, who manages the department of Tennessee and Alabama, and who took the fine premium of a $300 gold watch offered to the most successful agent, reported $1,539,955 of insurance in his department, and in addition to this, $336,000 of risk applications not accepted by the company.

I cannot close my notice of this company without allusion to its splendid building here. The Republic Block in Atlanta is well known as a demonstration of the company's enterprise. Its lofty structure in Chicago is a peer for other noble business buildings here. Costing over half a million, it is a cosmopolitan scene of business life, with its hundreds of tenants, ranging in character from banking institutions through all the grades of calling. Located in the very center of the city, on one of the most popular streets, midway between hotels and depots, but a short distance from the Chamber of Commerce, it has proven a rare investment. Three of its walls and its inner vaults withstood the fierce fury of the great fire, which annihilated everything around it.

I could write much more that is interesting about this company. I have only to add, without any disparagement to any other company, that this is a lusty, vigorous, worthy institution, backed by capital, managed by the foremost men of the commercial world, and deserving of the uncommon success it is winning by fine tact and hard labor.

A.

Contracts in Futures—Their Legality, Etc.

From the Financial Chronicle.]

Since the war the transactions in cotton have increased many fold. In fact the new business in futures has sprung up which has become extremely popular, because, although liable to abuse, it results in many and great advantages both to the planter and consumer. Lately, however, a question has arisen as to the legality of these contracts, in an action brought by the Messrs. Lehman & Bros. of this city, and an Alabama jury has pronounced them illegal, and the court on appeal has affirmed the judgment. As this question will be, we understand, speedily carried to our court of last resort, we should not refer to it at present were it not for certain comments of some of our Southern exchanges which strike us as very unfair, calling this style of dealing gambling, and congratulating themselves that future contracts are no longer legal, having been the "ruin of the South." Our readers are fully aware that we do not favor simple speculation, and have no sympathy with the losers on either side, and yet we should be very sorry to see this decision the law of the land. Nor have we any fear that it will be. Dealings in futures are no novelty, for they have been a recognized mode of transaction in European ports for rape seed oil, hemp, etc., ever since the Napoleonic wars. Liverpool, upon the first establishment of channel telegraphs to the continent, applied them to cotton in its dealings with continental spinners, and the moment the Atlantic cable became a fixed institution futures in cotton were introduced among us. Even prior to that such contracts were in use in other trades. Ten years ago petroleum was sold months ahead in our market. Now, transactions of this description have become a necessary leading element in modern merchandise dealings as well recognized as any other form of agreement, and although at first received with little favor by our old merchants, they have finally been accepted by all as of great service in every branch of trade when rightly used.

But we stated that this mode of dealing is a decided advantage to the planter. We have not the space to-day to develop this idea as fully as we would like, and yet it will require only a moment's reflection to see many ways in which he receives benefit. For instance, every one knows that the most of the cotton produced is grown on *borrowed* money, and the difficulty or facility with which the needed money is obtained is a very important element in the cost of the crop. Under this new system the country merchants can now sell cotton in New York for October delivery at about 18 1-2c., and hence has a sure basis upon which he can negotiate with the planter, and will, of course, make the required advances on much easier terms than he could do if he were ignorant as to whether he could get in October 12c. or 18c. per pound for the cotton. Then, again, the planter has all the time he is producing his crop to take advantage of the market. Whenever he thinks the prices are right he can sell. In olden times he had to accumulate and store it at great expense and risk, frequently to be forced into the lowest market by his factor, after paying a ruinous interest on an uncertain value as a basis. Or if the planter desires to hold his cotton to a later date, he can still realize upon it, and buy a contract for a future month, being at no greater risk as to price, and at much less expense than if he had to store and keep the cotton as under the old system. That the purely speculative dealers at times caught and lose largely is of little interest to the people at large—that is simply the abuse of the system.

As to spinners and shippers, the system is a great safeguard. The spinner makes a contract for goods to-day, and covers it with cotton at once, to be delivered when he will need it. Thus he fixes his profit and saves interest. But we have not space to enlarge further on this question. It is evident that it is not in the interest of the producer or of any dealer in cotton that the transactions in futures be done away with.

THE BEECHER-BOWEN BUSINESS.

How Plymouth Church Proposes to Treat the Scandal—Interview With the Principal.

From the Daily Graphic.]

What Plymouth Church is going to do about a matter that has set all the rest of the world to talking, may perhaps be inferred from the following replies, which were received in answer to inquiries by a Daily Graphic reporter at the prayer meeting last evening.

"Mr. A. A. Lowe, is there, or is there not likely to be any movement in Mr. Beecher's church relative to the late reputed scandal—as, for instance, a movement for the expulsion or reprimand of Henry C. Bowen?"

"Why, sir, I am ignorant as a child about this matter; but I think not."

"Mr. Henry C. Bowen, is there any movement on foot looking toward the consideration of the recent scandal in which your name was mentioned, with those of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, by Plymouth Church as an organization?"

"There is no movement in this matter of any kind, I think; and I should probably know it if there was."

Mr. Tilton was asked a similar question.

"I know nothing about any such movement. Many people think that I am a member of Plymouth Church. I am not, yet I should probably be apprised of it if there was such a movement—and still (hesitating) I might not."

James Freeland, President of the Board of Trustees, was greatly surprised at the suggestion.

"The Church," he said, "has never dreamed of such a thing as the expulsion of Mr. Bowen."

Deacon Fanning had had a talk with Mr. Bowen, and had asked him what he was going to do about it.

"Nothing," said Mr. Bowen, "I ignore the matter."

Mr. Fanning himself thought that was about the attitude of the church. It ignored the whole subject.

The Rev. T. H. Halliday, whom Mr. Beecher calls his helper, said:

"The church has never taken action on the subject, and probably never will."

Sad Case—Sudden Death of a Minister in His Pulpit.

A special telegram from Durhams, North Carolina, to the Raleigh News of yesterday, announces the sudden death, Sunday, of the Rev. A. G. Hughes, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Orange county. The only particulars of this melancholy affair are, that on Sunday evening at two and a half o'clock, he met his appointment at X ——— church near the Orange and Alamance line. A large congregation was present, and shortly after taking his text he sank down in the pulpit speechless. When he was waited upon by members of the congregation life was found to be extinct.

The Rev. A. G. Hughes was about fifty-five years of age, and has been in charge of the pulpit in which he died for more than twenty years. He was a man of extensive learning, an excellent preacher, and remarkable for his kindness of heart. He was a brother of the present Sheriff Hughes, of Orange, and also of the well known educator, Samuel W. Hughes, of the same county.

☞ A tea made of chestnut leaves and drank in the place of water will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

DECISIONS.

OF THE

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered at Atlanta, June 19, 1873.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

The following case was argued before Trippe, J., came upon the bench. Montgomery, J., was Providentially prevented from presiding.

Lee & Felton vs. William J. Clements. Claim, from Webster.

McCAY, J.

1. A homestead laid off under the judgment of the Ordinary, does not carry with it the crop then growing upon the land, to the exclusion of a lien granted by the husband on his then growing crop.

2. This Court will not reverse the judgment of the Judge of the Superior Court, refusing a new trial on a ground of error, which it does not affirmatively appear, was, in fact, committed.

Judgment affirmed.

T. H. Pickett, Hawkins & Guerry, for plaintiffs in error.

F. M. Harper, represented by Clark & Goss, for defendants.

Jasper N. Smith, administrator, vs. William Malcom. Injunction, from Meriwether.

TRIPPE, J.

In an application for an injunction to restrain a defendant from selling certain land on account of fraud on the part of defendant in obtaining the title, the bill also praying relief and for the cancellation of the deed, and it does not appear that the defendant is insolvent, or threatening or offering to sell the land, and the evidence at the hearing on said application, being conflicting as to the fraud, and the Chancellor refuses the injunction, this Court will not interfere with the decision of the Judge, the more especially as it does not appear that any irreparable damage can ensue to complainant from said refusal. If, whilst the suit is pending, the defendant were to sell the land, the complainant would only have to make the purchaser a party.

Judgment affirmed.

J. H. S. Brobston; Wright, Dent & Wright, for plaintiff in error.

George L. Peary, for defendant.

Daniel R. Mitchell vs. Cotharan & Elliott. Relief Act of 1870, from Floyd.

TRIPPE, J.

A verdict of a jury, finding that the taxes on a debt contracted before June 1st, 1865, had not been paid, is on an immaterial issue, and under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Walker vs. Whitehead, it was error in the court below to dismiss plaintiff's action for the non-payment of taxes under the Act of October 18th, 1870.

Judgment reversed.

Warren Akin for plaintiff in error; Smith & Branham, Underwood & Rowell, for defendants.

WARNER, C. J., concurring.

In my judgment, the Act of the General Assembly of the 13th of October, 1870, denying to the plaintiff the aid of the Courts to collect his debt until the taxes thereon had been duly paid for each year, as required by the terms and provisions thereof, is unconstitutional and void, for the reasons expressed in my dissenting opinions in the cases of Whitehead vs. Walker, 494 Georgia Reports, 553; Allison, Andrews & Co. vs. Graham, 45th Georgia Reports, 355; and in my concurring opinion in Lott vs. Dysart, 45th Georgia Reports, 354. The case of Whitehead vs. Walker was taken up from this Court by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, and has been recently decided by the unanimous judgment of that Court. In delivering its judgment as to the validity of the Act of 13th of October, 1870, the Court say, that "A clearer case of impairing the obligation of a contract within the meaning of the Constitution, can hardly occur." In the case of Whitehead vs. Walker the question was distinctly made before this Court that the Act of 13th of October, 1870, was void, because it impaired the obligation of the contract in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The majority of this Court held, and decided, that the Act was a constitutional law, and did not impair the obligation of contracts as prohibited by the Constitution of the United States; that question was distinctly made in the record before this Court, and as a matter of course, was as distinctly made in that same record when it was taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error for review and adjudication there. See Walker vs. Whitehead, 43d Geo. Rep., 538. If the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States had been in favor of the constitutionality of the law, the decision of that tribunal would have been an authoritative and binding decision upon *the question* involved, and I should have unhesitatingly have acquiesced in it, because it would have been my plain duty as a judicial officer of the State, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States to have done so. But as the appellate tribunal has, in the exercise of its appropriate jurisdiction, declared the law in question *unconstitutional and void*, it is equally authoritative and binding upon the Courts of this State, and such was the opinion and judgment of this Court in Mosely vs. Hogg, 45th Geo. Rep., 599. After the Supreme Court of the United States had decided the question in the case of White vs. Hart, taken up from this Court, that the clause of the Constitution of 1868, which denied to the Courts of this State jurisdiction or authority to give judgment on or enforce any debt, the consideration of which was a slave or slaves, or the hire thereof, was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void, the case of Moseby vs. Hogg came before this Court on a note given for the hire of a slave. In concurring in the judgment of the Court in that case, my brother McCay properly said, "I concur in the judgment of reversal on the sole ground that the Supreme Court of the United States having decided in the case of White vs. Hart that the 17th section of article 5 of the Constitution of 1868 is void, this Court is bound to conform its judgment to the decision and judgment of the appellate tribunal having jurisdiction of the question." In the case of Walker vs. Whitehead the Supreme Court of the United States had the same jurisdiction of the question, whether the Act of October 13, 1870, was a valid constitutional law or not, as it had of the question in White vs. Hart, whether the 17th section of the 5th article of the Constitution of 1868 was a valid or void law, and having decided the question that the Act of October 13, 1870, is an unconstitutional, void law, this Court is as much bound to conform its judgment to the decision and judgment of the appelate tribunal having jurisdiction of the question in that case, as it was in the case of White vs. Hart; if not, why not is the question to be answered? The question involved in both cases for the decision of the appellate tribunal was the constitutionality or unconstitutionality, of a State law according to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The question decided in Walker vs. Whitehead by the Supreme Court of the United States was that the Act of the 13th of October, 1870, is an unconstitutional, void law, and consequently does not affect, or control, the legal rights of anybody, either in this or any other Court. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the judgment of the Court below should be reversed.

McCAY, J., dissenting.

After much reflection as to my duty in these cases, I feel constrained to dissent from the judgment of the Court. I do not think the decision of the Supreme Court of the United State in the case of Walker vs. Whitehead controls or should control any other case than that in which it was pronounced.

As a general rule it is the duty of a Court, from whose judgments there is an appeal, to conform its judgments to what it has good reason to know will be the judgment of the appellative tribunal. It is also generally true that a judgment in a similar case is good evidence of what will be the holding in other cases. For this reason I have not hesitated to conform my judgment in the slave debt cases, and in the homestead cases, to the opinions announced by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the two cases, in which the laws of this State on those matters were declared unconstitutional, though I thought them valid. I think, however, the opinion of that Court in the case of Walker vs. Whitehead, in which the validity of the act of October 13th, 1870, in relation to the payment of taxes was questioned, does not stand on the same footing.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Court, by writ of error from a State Court, is, under the Constitution and laws, of a very limited character. Its duty is extra, but for one purpose and upon one point only—to see that a State Court has given a judgment claimed to be contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or to a law of Congress, in conformity with the Constitution. In the exercise of that jurisdiction the Court is confined to that question; and however wrong the judgment of the State Court may be on other points of the case, unless *in giving the judgment*, it has expressed a principal in violation of the Constitution, or contrary to an Act of Congress, the uniform rule of the Supreme Court is not to interfere.

The jurisdiction rests upon the duty and the right of the proper branches of the Federal government to enforce the Federal Constitution and the laws of Congress, passed in pursuance of it. It does not arise by virtue of any abstract power to declare a State law unconstitutional. But it turns upon the duty of the Court to reverse a judgment which is contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Nor does it make any difference whether that judgment is based, on a State statute or on a principle of the common law, or what not, still, if the State Court has by any judgment it has made, violated the Constitution, or gone contrary to an Act of Congress, the jurisdiction arises.

It follows from the very nature of the jurisdiction, therefore, that the construction given by the State Court to a State law is the very essence of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court. Its power to interfere is not against the law, but against the construction of the law by the State Court.

However plainly it may appear to the Supreme Court of the United States that the words of a State law contravene the Federal Constitution, or Act of Congress, yet if the State Court has only enforced it under a construction which does not contravene the Federal law, the Federal Court cannot interfere. It may be added, though, this is only a necessary corollary from the nature of things, that the construction of the State law is with the State, and not with the Federal Court.

To apply these principles to the case in hand.

The Act of October 13th, 1870, enacted "that in all suits pending on a certain class of debts it should be the duty of the plaintiff within *six months after the date of the Act*, to file an affidavit that all legal taxes due upon the debts sued on had been duly paid for each year since the making of the debt, and it provided that if this affidavit was not filed, the suit should be dismissed.

It is obvious that if this Act intended to say that if the plaintiff failed to swear that he had at the proper time required by law, during the past year, paid the taxes, his case should be dismissed, it might be very positively said that here was a penalty for failing to do an act, which at the time of the failure had no such penalty. But it is equally obvious that if the Act means to give to the plaintiff six months, within which he may pay the tax, if he has not paid it. If the Act is to be construed to mean that all legal taxes have been duly paid at the time the affidavit is filed, the question would be a very different one.

This Court gave the Act the latter construction. The opinion of the Court in Walker vs. Whitehead, assumes this Court to have given it the former.

In its decisions upon that Act, this Court has uniformly held that the Act was not retrospective. That under our Code, section 866, any tax payer might give in and pay taxes due for former years, but not given in and paid at the proper time; that the Act of October 13th, 1870, only operated against those who failed and refused, after the passage of the Act, to pay to the State the taxes due, and that any person might, after the passage of Act, pay the tax, and if he did so, he was not affected by the Act.

And so construing and so enforcing the Act, we held it, not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, that it was not an *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, because it gave to all persons affected by it a full and fair opportunity to pay the taxes and escape the operation of the law.

Had the opinion of the Court, in Walker vs. Whitehead, declared that the Act of October 13th, 1870, was unconstitutional, even with this construction upon it, I should not have a word to say. I might think the judgment wrong, but I should conform to it, because upon such questions the Supreme Court is an appellate tribunal from this Court.

But the opinion in Walker vs. Whitehead does not do this. The Court in that case, ignoring entirely the construction this Court put upon that Act, puts a construction of its own upon it, and declares, with that meaning put upon it, the Act is unconstitutional, as it is in the nature of an *ex post facto* law.

I am satisfied that this opinion of the Supreme Court was not in use with a knowledge upon the part of the Court, of our tax laws, or of the construction put by this Court on the Act of October 13th, 1870.

It is well known as a fact that the case was not argued for the defendant in error. It is, besides, a settled rule of the Supreme Court that in such cases it will only pass upon the validity of the law, *as construed by the State Courts*, and that it holds itself bound by that construction. And this not only because it is a proper rule, but because, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to pass upon a State law as an abstract thing, but only on such laws as they are expounded and enforced by the State Courts. The jurisdiction arises not upon the law, but upon its enforcement and upon the construction given to it by the State tribunals. It is not the custom of the Supreme Court of the United States, nor has it the legal or constitutional right to go behind the construction given to a State law by the State Courts to find a meaning to a law, and then to determine that as said law has such a meaning, it is void. If a question arises as to what a *contract is*—as for instance a charter—either Court will, *in such cases*, construe the law. But as to what is the meaning and proper construction of the law which is claimed to impair the contract, the construction of the State Court is conclusive. And this, as I have said, both because this is a proper rule and because the jurisdiction of the Federal Court is not over the law, but over the enforcement of it.

Believing, therefore, as I do, that the decision in Walker vs. Whitehead, quoted here as binding authority was made without argument, and upon a construction of the Act of October 13th, 1870, already repudiated by this Court, and never in any case enforced by it; and, believing, as I also do, that if the case was properly presented the question really involved would be differently decided, I think this Court should adhere to its former ruling in these cases until the Act of 1870, as construed and enforced by this Court, is declared void.

Thomas R. Wooten vs. Winter's Palace Mills, and other cases involving the same question. Relief Act of 1870.

TRIPPE, J.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Walker vs. Whitehead the Act of October 13th, 1870, requiring the plaintiff to file an affidavit of the payment of taxes on debts contracted prior to June 1st, 1865, is unconstitutional and void.

Judgment reversed.

William Dougherty, Thomas G. Lawson, represented by Z. D. Harrison, for plaintiff's in error.

Henry L. Benning, R. J. Moses, Ingram & Crawford, for defendants.

Warner, C. J., concurred. McCay, J., dissented.

Warren Akin vs J. R. Freeman. Claim, from Floyd.

TRIPPE, J.

1. The 8th and 20th sections of the Act of 1856, prescribing that after seven years without an entry, etc., a judgment shall not be enforced, but shall be presumed to be satisfied, and also that where a bona fide purchaser has been in the possession of real property for seven fi fas in favor of the plaintiff in any judgment against the person from whom he purchased, were parts of a statute of limitation founded on the 20th November, 1800, and were in the terms, spirit and intention of the Act of that date suspended, and by the various Acts from 1860 to 1865, the suspension was continued until the close of the war.

2. Shorter sold land to Rice, against whom there was a judgment and gave Rice a bond for title. Rice, without paying any of the purchase money, sold to Freeman, agreeing to transfer Shorter's bond, but not having it at the time, gave Freeman his own bond. This was in 1865. Freeman at once paid a portion of the purchase money to Rice and went into possession. About three years afterwards Freeman paid a sufficient amount to pay Shorter, which was done with the consent of all concerned, leaving a portion still unpaid to Rice. Freeman subsequently, in 1868, forwarded this to Rice, who, by express, sent his own deed to Freeman. Freeman demanded the bond of Shorter, and Shorter claimed that he had given him that before. Meanwhile, in 1867, when the judgment creditor levied on the land as Rice's property, and after this levy, Freeman purchased Shorter's dead without warranty.

Held, That no title ever vested in Rice which was the subject of levy and sale.

Judgment affirmed.

Alexander & Wright, Warren Akin, for plaintiff in error.

Smith & Branham for defendant.

McCAY, J., concurring.

I concur with my brother Trippe in affirming the judgment, I do so, however, not only on the ground that the land was never subject to be levied on and sold as the property of Rice—all right in it being always a mere chose in action, and specially exempted by section 2334 of the Code, from levy and sale.

But I adhere to the judgment of this Court in Battle vs. Skinner, 50th Georgia 405, and Chapman vs. Akin, 39 Geo. 347.

I do not care now to go again over the reasoning of Battle vs. Skinner. I will only say that subsequent reading and reflection have only strengthened the conviction I had then had.

On the other question, I have not heretofore expressed myself in detail, nor shall I do so to-day. I agree, however, with Judge Brown in Chapman vs. Akin, 39th Ga., 349, that the plaintiff takes his judgment lien on condition that if the land pass out of the defendant to a third person, he must assert his lien by levy within fourteen days after his right ceases.

We have at this Court decided just such a case. In Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad vs. ——, the action was to enforce a section of the Code of Alabama, authorizing the representative of the deceased person, within one year from the date of the death, to sue a wrong-doer whose act caused the death.

It was contended in that case that the limitation law in this section of the Code, of the right of action to one year was a statute of limitations, and that as the action was brought here, our statute of limitations, to-wit: that of the forum controlled the case.

But we held, that the limitation in this section was a condition, and that even though our statute of limitations was ordinarily the rule for cases tried here, yet this being a condition upon which the right was granted, the condition followed the parties here, and that the suit must be brought within twelve months from the death. So, in this case, the claimant (charged, as he was, with notice of the judgment,) took the land on this condition: that for four years it should be subject to the judgment, and the Legislature could not, if it would, under the Constitution, as it stood then, take or alter the terms on which he bought the land.

WARNER, C. J., dissenting.

This was a claim case. The plaintiff had his execution levied on a tract of land as the property of Rice, the defendant therein, which was claimed by Freeman, who claimed to have been in possession of the land for four years as a *bona fide* purchaser thereof from the defendant in execution for a valuable consideration, and that the land was discharged from the lien of the judgment under the 3525th section of the Code. On the trial of the case, it appeared that the plaintiff's judgment was obtained 23d November, 1858—execution issued thereon issued 6th December, 1858—and was levied on the land 31st May, 1867. Whether the claimant went into the possession of the land in 1860 at the time of his purchase, or in March, 1863, when he made the last payment for it and obtained his deed from Rice, the evidence is not clear. The claimant states that he bought the land in good faith, and paid for it, and by himself and tenants, had been in possession of it ever since. There was considerable evidence as to the manner in which the claimant paid for the land and procured his title.

The plaintiff in execution requested the Court to charge the jury that the several statutes of this State limiting the time within which judgment liens should be enforced, were statutes of limitation, and were suspended during the war by the several Acts of the Legislature enacted for that purpose, which the court refused, but on the contrary, thereof, charged the jury "if seven years had run against this fi fa, without proper entries during that time, it would be dormant, and could not bind the land." The Court also charged the jury that "if Freeman was a bona fide purchaser for value without actual notice of this judgment, and held possession of this land for four years prior to the levy, the land in his hands is discharged from the lien of the judgment, even if it is not dormant." In my judgment the Court erred in not charging the jury as requested and in the charge as given in view of the facts of this case, for the reasons stated in my dissenting opinion in the case of Chapman vs. Akin, 30th Geo., Rep., 353. By refusing to charge as requested, and in the charge as given to the jury, they were compelled to find that the plaintiff's fi fas were *dormant*, and would not bind the land, for seven years had run from its date up to the time of the levy on the land, unless the running of the statute of limitations applicable to it had been suspended during the war; and the same remark may be made as to the claimant's four years possession. If the plaintiff's execution was dormant at the time it was levied on the land, as the jury were bound to find under the charge of the Court, then the plaintiff had no case, and it was not necessary for them to consider any of the other evidence offered by the defendant, and the fair legal presumption is that they did not do so. But it is said there was sufficient evidence offered by the claimant to have *required* the jury to have found a verdict in his favor, although the jury did not pass upon that evidence under the charge of the Court as to the plaintiff's fi fa. being dormant and not having any lien on the land. Whether the jury would have found in favor of the claimant upon the evidence offered by him, if the charge of the Court had not made it unnessary for them to consider it, this Court cannot know. In my judgment, that evidence falls very far short of being such as would have required them to have done so. It is quite clear, however, that the jury under the charge of the Court did not consider or pass upon it. I am therefor of the opinion that the judgment of the Court below should be reversed.

James D. Ross, Ordinary, vs. J. A. Holtzclaw. Mandamus, from Taylor.

TRIPPE, J.

1. The Supreme Court of this State having decided in Gormley vs. Taylor, 44, Ga., 76, that the District Judges were legally appointed and in office, and said Judges having continued to act for nearly one half of their actual period of service after said decision was made, and the General Assembly, by an Act passed December 7th, 1871, by a majority of two-thirds of each branch thereof, repealing the Act organizing said Court, having recognized the legal existence and authority of said Court and Judges thereof, in enacting that "it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District Court to transmit all cases now pending on the Civil or Criminal Docket of said Court, to the Superior Court, which said Court is hereby vested with jurisdiction over the same," constitute sufficient authority to determine the question as to the right of said officers to compensation, and that they are entitled to compensation for services rendered as such.

2. Under the provisions of the Constitution requiring an "equitable apportionment of the compensation of the District Judges and Attorneys between the counties comprising their districts," the tax required by the Act organizing said Court to "be levied in the several counties composing each Senatorial Districts * * * upon the taxable property returned therein, as together will raise an amount sufficient to pay the salaries, etc.," should be apportioned between said counties in proportion to the amount of taxable property returned in said counties respectively.

3. Interest on an unpaid salary of such officer cannot be enforced against the counties out of which the same is to be collected.

Judgment affirmed, with instructions.

W. S. Wallace, Holsey & Collier, for plaintiff in error.

Thrasher & Thrasher, for defendant.

McCAY, J., concurred.

WARNER, C. J.

I dissent from the judgment of the Court in this case for the reasons expressed in my dissenting opinion in Gormley vs. Taylor, 44th Ga. Reports, 109.

James D. Ross, Ordinary, vs. A. S. Gibson. Mandamus, from Taylor.

TRIPPE, J.

The decision rendered at this term in the case of J. D. Ross, Ordinary, vs. J. A. Holtzclaw, governs this case.

Judgment reversed with instructions.

W. S. Wallace, Holsey & Collier, for plaintiff in error.

Thrasher & Thrasher, for defendant.

☞ The Holly Springs South says that at no time in the history of North Mississippi has the caterpillar been so numerous, at no time so destructive. To consider their number would be like computing the drops of water in the Mississippi. How will it terminate. They have ruined the prospects of an early crop in some portions of our county, and probably killed many opposite to midnight. They are supposed to eat all forest trees, and in some instances have killed young cotton. Thousands of trees though the country have not a single leaf upon them. What is to be the extent of their depredation on the crop as the season progresses no one can tell. Much apprehension is felt through all Northern Mississippi.

CHOLERA.

A Fearful Day of Death in Nashville.

Flight of the People.

Special Dispatches to The Constitution.

Nashville, June 20, 9 P. M.

The doctors and undertakers agree that the disease is more violent and fatal to-day than on any day since its first outbreak. There is no way of getting at the number of deaths until later. The disease seems to take a rest to dust afresh with increased fury. During the sudden changes from a temporary abatement to a new and more fearful onset, it is utterly impossible to tell for a couple of days what the real situation is. The usual sources and ways of information are more or less demoralized. The people are utterly dejected this evening, and with a very few exceptions, all are leaving who can get away.

H.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Death of Horace F. Clarke.

An Important Cotton Claim Decided.

Pauline Lucca Granted a Divorce.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 20.—Grant is Long-Branched.

W. A. Gurney has been appointed Centennial Commissioner for South Carolina.

Full Cabinet to-day.

Robeson's plans regarding the Polaris have been endorsed.

The pardon of William McIntyre, convicted of Ku-Kluxing, has been recommended after suffering three-fourths of two years' sentence.

Grant confirms the decision not to return Kickapoo women and children captured by McKenzie

Settlers in the vicinity killed three Klamoth Indians.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England to-day, westerly to northerly winds and generally clear weather; for the Middle States and lower lake region, gentle and fresh northwesterly to southwesterly winds and generally clear weather; for the South Atlantic States, generally clear weather and light to fresh southwesterly to northwesterly winds; for the Gulf States, east of Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, gentle and fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds and clear with partly cloudy weather; for the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the upper lakes, winds shifting to southerly and easterly, falling barometer and gentle and clear weather; for the Northwest, falling barometer and easterly to southerly winds.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 20.—There were seven sunstrokes here to-day.

FINANCIAL.

Expecting prepayment without rebate of the July interest, which will be paid in a few days, the Southern States bonds at the Board were steady on a business of $330,000.

As a result of the death of Horace F. Clarke, the Union Pacific opened at 22, having closed yesterday at 24, and has since fluctuated between 22 and 23 1-4. The Lake Shore fluctuated between 91 1-8 and 91 3-4, and has been comparatively affected.

HORACE F. CLARKE.

The Post says that Horace F. Clarke was the victim of over work, having for years borne a responsible and active part in many corporations. At the time of his death he was President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He was a director in many companies, among which were the New York Central and Hudson, New York and Harlem, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Toledo, Wabash and Western, Erie and Pittsburg, Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg, Western Union Telegraph Company and Union Trust Company, besides several banks and insurance companies.

Horace F. Clarke, President of the Lake Shore and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, and son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, died in this city yesterday, of rheumatism of the heart, in the fiftieth year of his ago. He was a member of the 35th and and 36th Congresses, and since his retirement from politics has been identified with the business interests of this city and railroad progress and developments of the West.

DIVORCED.

Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, has granted an absolute divorce in the case of Pauline Lucca against her husband Baron Van Rhoda, with leave to marry again. The plaintiff was also awarded the custody of their child.

NEW TRIAL DENIED.

Canandsgua, June 20.—The motion for a new trial for persons who received illegal votes from women was denied. They were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each and the costs of prosecution which amounted to $30.

MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPORTANT COTTON CASE DECIDED.

Boston, June 20.—The case of Gassaway B. Lamar vs. Albert G. Browne and others, an action of tort for conversion of 1,500 bales of cotton valued at $500,000, which plaintiff claimed defendants took from him in Georgia in 1865, and which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for a week past, closed yesterday. Judge Chipley, after the evidence was closed, ruled that, as the evidence was uncontradicted, the cotton was turned over by the military to the defendants who claimed that they were appointed special agents of the Secretary of Treasury to take charge of the captured and abandoned property in the seceding States. No action could be maintained by the plaintiff, and directed the verdict for the defendants subject to revision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, June 20.—Total loss of the Mount Vernon cotton mill was over a quarter of a million dollars. The building was of stone, one hundred and thirty-four feet long, forty-three feet wide and five stories high. The valuable machinery and stock were completely destroyed. The two story contained the looms; second and third stories spinning rooms; fourth looms; fifth warping and twisting rooms. The packing establishment, a fire-proof building near the main mill, was saved. About two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DROWNED.

Philadelphia, June 20.—Hugh Smith, who attempted to swim the Schuylkill was drowned.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A brakesman on the Pennsylvania Railroad was crushed to death between two cars.

TWO GIRLS FOUND LOCKED IN A CLOSET.

Two girls, aged five, were found locked in a closet in a vacant house. They had been missing since last Wednesday. One was dead.

GEORGIA.

Savannah, June 20.—Cleared—Mahony, Davis, Lindgard Picton.

DELAWARE.

Georgetown, June 20.—A colored raper was hanged here to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, June 20.—Sailed—Equator, Sea Gull and Packard.

KENTUCKY.

CHOLERA.

Paducah, June 20.—Five deaths occurred in this place to-day from cholera.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER CRISIS THREATENED.

Madrid, June 20.—Disagreements in the Cabinet threaten another crisis.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

TENNESSEE.

MORTUARY.

DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

For Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTIONS for specimen of our paper."

may11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.,

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 25 Prior street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Oasli ion, Pencils, Canvas, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, etc., a specialty. apr15 eodly.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.—Our splendid assortment of ladies' underwear, comprising Red Skirts, Chemise, tucked and embroidered. Night Dresses, unusually rich and varied. Toilet and breakfast Sacques, exceeding fine. Best selected patterns in Nursing and train Skirts, etc., etc. All for moderate prices, at Mrs. Brooke & Co.'s, 41 Marietta street, opposite the Capitol. may9-2eodly

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.—Mayson will sell a 7-octave concert grand piano at auction this morning.

See official notice of Z D Harrison, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Information wanted concerning a little girl. See advertisement.

A lady thoroughly qualified wishes to procure the station of resident governess.

Read the advertisement of Grady's Railroad Ale and Liquor House.

See entry notice of J T Cooper.

Read card of agent of Cobbin's Child's Commentator on the Bible.

A LADY desires to secure a position as resident governess.

MAYSON will sell a 7-octave piano and a full line of furniture, etc., this morning.

READ carefully the advertisement of "Information Wanted" of a little girl.

SUPREME COURT.—Attention is directed to the official notice of Z. D. Harrison, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

It is charged that a certain merchant in Atlanta sold a countryman collard seed for turnip seed.

DR. AMOS FOX, with his "Red Bat," two Alligators and a Mydaus Meliceps, will set up opposition to Barnum.

CITY ATTORNEY NEWMAN being absent for a short while, John T. Glenn, Esq., officiated as City Attorney pro tem.

JOHN STEPHENS, Chairman of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, made a strong and stirring speech before Council last night, asking that merchants be protected against itinerant traders.

GRADY'S LIQUOR HOUSE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of T. F. Grady in another column. Tom is one of the livest and cleverest men in the city, and will be found O. K.

THE ATLANTA SELECT SCHOOL.—The above school will have a prize declamation at the Kimball House Hall Monday evening, June 23.

General A. C. Garlington will present the prizes.

NOVEL BY AN ATLANTA LADY.—Phillips & Crew have received "Cashel, or the Secret Sorrow," written by Mrs. M. J. R. Hamilton, wife of Rev. A. L. Hamilton, D. D., of this city. It is from the publishing house of Carleton & Co.

CHOLERA.—Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills are a sure preventative. These pills are being used daily in cases of cholera-morbus, diarrhœa and dysentery with great success. All who are in need of such powerful medicine should procure them at once. Let those who have used use as before, and those who have never used use the more.

STARTING A MUSEUM.—Mr. Amos Willingham and Miss Pin Oakley received by Express yesterday, direct from the coast, two alligators. Amos says some such museum as that on the road to Pat Bell's will pay better museum than George Johnson. For further particulars inquire at the Live Drug Store.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—The Presbyterian Sunday School at Decatur had a barbecue and picnic at Kirkpatrick's Springs last Friday. There were some four hundred persons present. The day was spent agreeably. The barbecue was very fine. With such ladies as Mrs. M. A. Candler, Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick, et al., in charge of the table, no idea of failure need ever be entertained. This is a live Sunday School, and reflects credit upon officers and members.

PERSONAL.—G. W. Adair has returned from Alabama.

Hon W P Price is in the city.

Among the arrivals at the Kimball House last night we noted John I Calloway and wife, W H McClintock, Louisville, Ky; J D Wolfe, Dublin; R F Grant, Newnan; J H Alexander and wife, Augusta; J M K Gunn and wife, Cuthbert; G W Pemberton, Charleston.

At the National last night the following were registered, among others: C H Armstrong, Macon; J W Anderson, Covington; W H Wimbush, T W Harris, Emory College; John Manly, Charleston; Norrell Ryland, Richmond, Va.

Colonel Mark L. Witter is in the city, stopping at Sprayle's.

Did You Ever Hear of Atlanta!"

Editors Constitution: In yesterday's CONSTITUTION you republish a communication which originally appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal, which contains an unaccountable error. The writer places the above question in the mouth of Hon. John C. Calhoun, while traveling in a stage in 1820. The correspondent makes Mr. Calhoun say:

"You will not find it on any map of the United States. It is hardly to be called a village; there is a tavern there and little else, but that place is destined to become one of the great railroad centers of the United States."

"This, in substance," says the writer, "and almost in words, was Mr. Calhoun's remarkable prediction made on January night forty years ago."

Italics mine.

In Hazleiter's Directory, 1871, Mr. ("Cousin") John Thrasher is made to say:

"When I arrived in this place, in 1839, the country was entirely covered with forest. There was but one house here at that time. * * * built of logs, and was occupied by an old woman and her daughter. I found a man, also, named Thurman, living in the county near by."

How any correspondent could get a conversation as at the nullification resolutions in 1832, and another ten years or more later, about Atlanta, dated 1839 for and the same, it is difficult to translate. How did The Constitution let it slip in without correction?

CURIOUS READER.

THE CHICAGO EXCURSION PARTY RETURNED.—Yesterday the excursion party from Georgia to Chicago returned. The Augusta portion went on through.

The following paper speaks for itself, and shows the happy termination of a pleasant affair, as well as the satisfied spirit that animated those who enjoyed it. We are pleased at the success of the excursion, and hope to see more of them gotten up. This matter of opening social and commercial relations between the West and the South is of great importance.

We are pleased to be able to state that the Georgia party met the most marked kindness everywhere on their route. The emulation to show their hospitality was indeed gratifying. The letters of our senior who attended, will furnish the details, and to them we refer for our knowledge.

The members of the Georgia excursion party to Chicago do heartily and unanimously resolve:

1st. That the said excursion taken under the auspices of Mr. William Goodhue, Southern Manager of the Republic Life Insurance Company, has been a most delightful one, and we owe to him a large debt of thanks for his generous and unwavering exertions for our comfort and pleasure.

2. That we have, upon careful and thorough inquiry and test, found the said life insurance company a solid success, backed by heavy capital, led by the foremost business men of the country, and managed with consummate skill, and we commend it to the public.

J. T. Rogers, E. L. Brown, T. O. McKinney, C. L. Squires, W. H. Tumlin, J. W. Avery, Wilson A. Wynn, Emil Hirsh, J. Mulford Clark, A. A. Williams.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon in the Recorder's Court room. There were present Dr Hoyt, Chairman, Drs W H Peet, O J McPeet, W H Thompson and W O Aiken.

Dr Thompson delivered a fine exposition of organic and inorganic matter, drawing a parallel between the ozone and the circulation of the blood.

Dr Hoyt stated the nuisance (Gunter & Morrow's brewery) was being abated. The question was, finally, could malt after fermentation, be subject to decomposition.

Dr McPeet stated that he had received notice that the pile of malt was a worse nuisance than ever, since the work of removal had commenced. The matter had become very offensive. In removing the malt they had disturbed a mass of magnolia.

Dr Thompson moved that the Marshal be instructed to abate the nuisance at Peeler & Morrow's Brewery at once, which prevailed.

Dr. Thompson offered a resolution that the Board of Health recommend the immediate abatement of a nuisance on Colonel L. P. Grant's lot, on Broad street, fronting J. R. Wylie's new store; and a pond of water in the lumber yard on Pryor street in rear of Colonel L. P. Grant's Block, and the alley in the rear of the Pickett House, which was adopted.

The Board, on motion, adjourned until next Friday afternoon.

ON 'CHANGE.—Owing to a misunderstanding the cotton samples did not reach the city in time for sale on 'Change yesterday morning. Yellow corn in car load lots, was sold at 75c per bushel, and corn by the sack. The meeting on 'Change is a vast saving of time to merchants.

The subject of telegraphic market reports was discussed. The committee have made arrangements and expect to receive the first reports on Monday. It was thought that it would be better to change the hour of meeting from 10 to 11 o'clock, to 12:30, or 12:30 o'clock, but the matter was left for future action.

Mr. J. M. Dunn called the attention of the Chamber to the difference between the actual weights of car loads of corn from the West, and the bills of lading. Several car loads received by a firm here a few days ago that fell short from 150 to 1,200 pounds per car load. The subject was referred to A. K. Sengo, Thomas Moore and John Stephens to report to-day.

Mr. John Stephens stated in regard to the North Missouri Insurance Company, that he had visited the office of the Comptroller General and found the statement of their condition from their report:

Authorized capital	$500,000 00
Paid in cash	$250,000
Paid in notes secured	150,000
Assets in real estate	32,000 00
Assets cash in bank	78,424 97
Assets cash in hands of agents	186,650 63
Assets cash Loans	175,668 26
Assets bonds and notes	26,790 43
Other assets	249,149 85
Total assets	$753,678 05
Liabilities	61,478 13
Net assets	$692,199 87
Income of 1872	879,881 14
Expenditure	568,212 19
Profits	$3 6,673 95

Notwithstanding this fine report on paper, the telegraph informs us that they have impaired their capital sixty per cent. We have no protection. The Chamber should memorialize the Legislature to pass an act requiring these companies to deposit $50,000 for the security of policy holders, or else organize an insurance company of their own, which he thought could be done very easily. His remarks were listened to with marked attention. The Chamber will, at the proper time, take definite action on the matter.

ATLANTA, GA., June 16, 1873.

Rev. David Wills, D. D.:

DEAR SIR.—Having listened with much interest and satisfaction to your excellent discourse to the young men of Atlanta, delivered some weeks ago, and believing that an address to the ladies of the city, conceived in the same philanthropic spirit, and dealing with social and moral evils with the same candor and earnestness, would, with the blessing of heaven, accomplish much good, the undersigned respectfully request you will thus favor them and the community generally, at an early period. The Rev. Mr. Warren having generously consented to the use of his church, the First Baptist, we trust that it will suit your convenience to address us there at 8½ P. M., on Sunday evening, the 22d.

Hoping for a favorable response, we are, with great respect, very truly yours, etc.,

Mrs M J Westmoreland, Mrs Jo Thompson, Jr., Mrs Governor Smith, Miss Lizzie Thompson, Miss Lottie Hayden, Mrs D Grant, Mrs L H Clarke, Mrs W H Tuller, Mrs Edgar Thompson, Mrs Cottenham, Mrs J R Lloyd, Mrs Judge Tripp, Mrs Thomas Magill, Mrs Miles Turpin, Mrs W P Peck, Mrs Walter T Colquitt, Mrs H H Smith Miss Fannie Smith, Mrs J M Ball, Mrs J A Hayden, Mrs C W Hepderson, Mrs A Leyden, Miss Mary Ogilby, Mrs Dickson, Mrs A M Thrasher, Mrs A E Goode, Miss L Renfroe, Mrs Ira Sage, Miss Georgia Ball, Mrs W W Clayton, Miss Estelle Leyden, Mrs N J Hammond, Mrs Howard Van Epps, Mrs T J Phillips Mrs J H Morgan, Miss Callie Goode, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Bunnie Tool, Miss L P Smith, Mrs W B Lowe, Miss Carrie Berry, Mrs de Saulles, Mrs Davis, Mrs Gordon, Miss Florence Gordon, Mrs Dr Atzles, Madame Hodge, Miss C Taylor, Miss Laura Haygood Miss Fannie Latimer, Miss Jennie Clayton, Mrs W A Hemphill, Mrs B Mallon.

ATLANTA, GA., June 16th, 1873.

To Mrs. Westmoreland, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Mrs. Mallon, Mrs. Geo. Brown Mrs. J. M. Ball, Mrs. Jo. Thompson, Jr., Miss Hayden, Miss Thompson, and others:

LADIES.—Please allow me to express my grateful sentiment for the signal honor conveyed in your kind note of this date, and to say that it is impossible for me to decline a request of such a character from such a source. The time and place indicated for the address meet my approval.

Yours very sincerely and gratefully,

DAVID WILLS.

[OFFICIAL]

Proceedings of Council.

ATLANTA, June 20, 1873.

Council met. Present, Hon. C C Hammock, Mayor, and a full Board except Alderman McLendon.

RECONSIDERATION.

Alderman Brotherton moved to reconsider action at last meeting in adopting the awards to McLaslin & Kidd and Mr Sparks, for widening Line street, which motion prevailed.

PETITIONS.

Of Ex-Governor J E Brown (verbal) asking Council to build a sewer in the alley in rear of his building, on Broad street, at the joint expense of the owners of the property. Referred to Committee on Sewerage with power to act.

Of A. Austell et al., asking for a main sewer on Decatur street. Referred to Committee on Sewerage.

Of J. M. Ball et al., asking that Council give grade to Street Railroad on McDonough street so far out as Fulton street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of W. H. Rice, calling attention to a pond of stagnant water near his house. Referred to Street Committee.

Of W. A. Moore et al. for a brick crossing on Walton street, on the north side, across Cone street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of M. A Rust, for assessment of damage to property by widening Marietta street. Referred to Street Committee and City Engineer.

Of J. R. Wylie, for granite curbing on the south side of Gilmer street, from the centered Grahs and Broad streets to the end of his property on Grahs street. Alderman Brotherton moved to add, "on Peter street, from Whitehall to Forsyth street." Referred to Street Committee.

Of J D Wooten, DM Queen and J Sid Holland, politicians, asking Council to pay fees of counsel for defending them for entry of T D Caldwell. Referred to Finance Committee.

Of Caleb Condon, asking for a free peddler's license. Granted.

Of W A Rawson et al., calling attention to the fact that the sewer under the alley north of the Station House is obstructed, and asking that the obstructions be removed at the joint expense of the city and the property owners. Referred to the Committee on Sewerage.

Of W. A. Slaymaker, et al., asking for the grade of the sidewalk on Cooper street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of I. T. Grant and T. R. Ripley asking Council not to allow any portion of Pine street, east of old Peachtree street, to be fenced or enclosed. Referred to Street Committee and City Engineer.

Of E. Manss asking to be relieved from the bond of Kriz and Wilms for the faithful performance of contract for Oglethorpe Park. Referred to committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Of W. J. Cobb et al., for a rock wall on Nelson street. Referred to committee on Sewerage.

Of John T Grant asking for the grade on Pine and Collins streets near his property. Granted.

Of W. R. Hill, et al., to have the sewerage on James and Cone streets enlarged and extended. Referred to committee on Sewerage.

Of Langley & Sizemore for enlargement of culvert on Gilmer street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of John Stephens, J R Brannon and Louis Gholston, committee from the Chamber of Commerce, asking that the anti-usury ordinance passed in 1870 be rigidly enforced. Referred to Tax Committee.

Of Mrs F M Richardson et al asking that Cherokee street be macadamized, and all dead carcasses buried. Referred to committee on Streets and Marshal.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee favoring the payment of bills amounting to $1,705 95. Adopted.

Report favored efforts of city officers to get delayed mail. Etc., regulations, etc., to be rigidly enforced, which was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Thompson, the Marshal was requested to have a policeman in the Second Division to report all nuisances, and that the City Council be requested to enforce the law relative to nuisances.

Dr. McPeel called attention to nuisance of the soap factory and a slaughter pen in the Fourth Ward, complained of at last meeting.

Dr. Pinckney, Chairman, stated that he had visited the places complained of. The slaughter pen he found clean; Hitchcock's soap factory was all right; at Gunter & Morrow's brewery he found the refuse of cockades about boiled, which Dr. Zimmerman agreed to abate.

Dr. Pitz said that the mode of disinfecting was progressing finely in his division.

A communication was received from David Mayer, relative to the mode of abating nuisances. Referred back to Council as the action of the Board.

The members of the Board reported sickness decreasing in their respective divisions.

On motion the City Council was requested to require each member of the Board of Health with a copy of the new City Code.

By W. C. Asher offering a resolution that the Board of Health recommend the immediate abatement of a nuisance on Colonel L. P. Grant's lot, on Broad street, fronting J. R. Wylie's new store; and a pond of water in the lumber yard on Pryor street in rear of Colonel L. P. Grant's Block, and the alley in the rear of the Pickett House, which was adopted.

The Board, on motion, adjourned until next Friday afternoon.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Superior Court Yesterday—Trial of Cyrus S. Mallard for Assault and Battery—Verdict of Acquittal—Court to Meet Again this Morning—Commissioner Smith Binds Over an Illicit Distiller.

Fulton Superior Court met this morning at 9 o'clock. His Honor Judge Bartlett presiding.

Cyrus S. Mallard was arraigned on an indictment charging him with assault and battery, and plead not guilty.

Most of the day's session was occupied with the trial of this cause. The State was represented by the Solicitor General and Messrs. Hillyer and Bro. The defendant was represented by Col S B Spencer and Mr S D McCord. The case was elaborately and ably argued on both sides. Mr. McCord's argument attracted marked attention. The jury received a very clear charge from Judge Bartlett, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

J T Stegall et al vs C B Ryan administrator. Certiorari. In this case a motion to establish certain papers which had been lost was made, and granted by the Court.

Another case against Mr C S Mallard, was taken up. The solicitor General asked him, will he waive the reading of the indictment. The defendant said he did not want to. A jury was selected and the indictment read. Upon the conclusion of which, as it was five o'clock, Judge Bartlett adjourned Court until half past eight this morning. The trial of this case will then be continued, as that some of our jurors will lose their accustomed Saturday holiday. In this, as in the other case, the Solicitor General and Messrs Hillyer & Bro., represented the State. Colonel S B Spencer and Mr S D McCord, counsel.

The Commissioner's Court.

Commissioner W. R. Smith gave a hearing yesterday to James A. Herrage, Esq., accused and brought here from Coweta county upon a charge of removing distilled spirits unlawfully. After an examination of the testimony, the Commissioner required Mr. Herrage to give a bond of $600, which was promptly done, and he was released from further confinement.

The Justices' Courts were exceedingly dull yesterday. They furnished no items worth gathering, except that some evil-minded person changed hats with Justice Bell, and gave him decidedly the worst of the bargain, of which that worthy gentleman is much exercised.

GRAND EXCURSION

—TO—

PORT ROYAL, S. C.,

Leaving Atlanta, Wednesday Morning 25th inst., and Return on Sunday Morning.

$6 00 for the Round Trip.

BEST and CHEAPEST opportunity ever offered to visit the future New York of the South, and its magnificent Bay, and to add business to pleasure, by attending AN AUCTION SALE of the finest Residence Building Lots and Truck Farms within the city limits, to be held on Friday, 27th, 10 o'clock.

PAYMENTS.—One-fifth at the time of sale, on delivery of deed, and the balance in three equal yearly payments. A reduction of 10 per cent. on the purchase price will be made to parties building within three months, and contracts may be engaged at the sale for building, by carpenters and contractors.

A STEAMBOAT EXCURSION to the Bay, and light ship will leave Port Royal at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, and return in the afternoon.

june20-24d

NOTICE.

To Capitalists—A Partner Wanted

IN an established manufacturing, paying business, with $7,000 to $10,000. Ample remunerative profits guaranteed.

Communicate with, or call on the proprietors of the Constitution on the subject. june20-4t

FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL,

CORNELIUDT & NEW CHURCH STS.

New York,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

RICHARD P. FRENCH,

Late of the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, and Franklin House, has taken the above Hotel, which is entirely new, and centrally located in the Business Part of the City.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Rooms attached. june18-d1w&w6t

Teacher Wanted.

THE Board of Trustees of FLETCHER INSTITUTE (Male) OF THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA, hereby resolve to open the school on as good a footing as possible, July 1st, 1873, and invite qualified, desiring situations as Teachers in a male school.

They guarantee a school of sixty (60) scholars, and good buildings for school purposes free of charge to a good Teacher with good assistant.

The Board will also consider any other proposition from parties desiring a situation as to terms, etc. Proposals received till August 15th, 1873.

Communications must be addressed to

JOHN A. HAWKINS,

Chairman Board of Trustees, Fletcher Institute,

june13-d1m Thomasville, Ga.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN

Will Leave Atlanta

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25TH, at 8 o'clock, A. M., following the Down Day Passenger Train on the Georgia Railroad to Augusta, and will arrive at Port Royal at 5:30, P. M., on Thursday, June 26.

The Excursion Train will leave Port Royal on Saturday, June 28th, arriving in Atlanta on Sunday Morning, June 29th. Remember, the distance is 321 miles, and you see the round trip, including every thing else, small sum of SIX DOLLARS.—FROM AUGUSTA, ONLY $5 00.

J. H. ESTILL, Superintendent.

Tickets for sale by Capt. Hubbard, at Car Shed; H. R. Maher, on Whitehall street, Atlanta; and by Agents and by Manager on the train. june20-6d

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. sept3-w1y

Drug Store for Sale.

OWING to the great confinement and heedlessness of myself up living Stores, located in the center of business in Augusta, Ga., to near offered for sale. The stand has a good retail custom, and to any one desirous of doing a jobbing business, no better stand could be asked.

Terms reasonable, and payment will be made accommodating to any one having from three to five thousand dollars in cash.

Personal interview and examination is asked in every instance. The owner will give satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Key Box 38, Augusta, Ga.

G. & S. SALOSHIN

Brokers and Bankers.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS

No. 12 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. apr21-3tmon

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL UNIMPROVED LOT of 10 acres, on the George's Railroad, near Edgewood Church, within the corporate limits. It has for sale a constant running stream through it—a beautiful place for a fish pond, or a number of ponds. Apply to Ker & Goldsmith, or myself on my residence in Edgewood. JOHN W. HOLT.

june15-d1w

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up Stairs

june20-dtf

NOTICE.

DR. R. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Seago's store. mar15-d6m

A CHANCE NOTICE.

I. FRANK & SON,

Successors to D. Tye, will continue to keep the best

Tennessee Beef, Mutton and Veal,

At Tye's old stand, Whitehall street, between Mitchell and Forsyth streets. A liberal patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. may30—dlm

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first class style, and charges reasonable. jly31-dtf

Clerk's Office, Superior Court, Glynn County, Georgia.

BY direction of his Honor W. Schley, Judge of the Superior Courts Eastern Circuit, notice is hereby given that Judge Schley will preside at a session of Glynn Superior Court, Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of trying the case of R. R. Bullock, Governor, et al., vs. Jacob S. Bart, et al. Bill in equity in Glynn Superior Court. Counsel and parties interested will please take notice.

C. R. GOODYEAR,

Clerk Superior Court Glynn county, Ga.

june16-4tiii July 8

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. V. SHARP Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—Broad street, a few doors below the Era office. Terms—$8 per month for 16 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. may6—dly

For Sale.

400,000 Brick, 5-6 hard brick and 1-3 larger By DR. W. C. ASHER, Junction Walker and Marietta streets, or DR. J. H. LOW, Kimball House Drug Store. apr25-wed&fri-3m

THE CELEBRATED

HOME STOMACH BITTERS.

ARE ENDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY MORE leading Physicians of this State than any and all similar articles arising from malarious causes. They are highly recommended as ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, and in cases of INDIGESTION are invaluable. As an APPETIZER and RESTORATIVE, and to cases of GENERAL DEBILITY they have proved in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are positively

A SURE PREVENTIVE

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent, and all diseases

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

TO L. E. B.

FROM A FARMER, B. V.

Though life be like a summer's noon,
And like it should not be dull,
Though good men's lives, in weeks have a end,
Pray should this be, while you and I
And though you be a lawyer, doctor,
Master of forms and of polite Latin,
Is that a reason you should prate
Of things you most don't know a jot about?
Although a man may be a man
As wide awake to beauty's pleasure,
He has not always full command
Of words, like rosy-lipped maidens,
Though he must change of form and kind,
And though he smile, or though he weep—
Though tenderness his eye may shine,
Though he may feel the well deep
To shelter flock and keep from storm,
Yet if he cannot rear a rhyme,
Of rhyme, to move souls like a charm,
Shall he for that feel ashamed?
How know you that the night, the day—
So rich, you say, to "contemplation"—
Can soothe [illegible] heart disorder,
"Save food and sleep and occupation.
Believe me, sir, our souls may rise
As high as yours, or even higher,
The clod's pate should not be despised
Though he may lack poetic fire.
He often thinks of form and cause,
And oftimes forgets the weather,
And stands in rain to view the cause
Which makes the bloom on corn or heather.
"The crop, dear sir, he loves to rear"
That's flame, their blooms, their tender ears,
And all the seeming of their being
All cause within his tender care,
And few escape his watchful seeing.
I'll find you one shall tell the storm,
Its coming swift, its swift departure;
Predict its war's to field or lawn,
To herd or flock of field or pasture.
Can, sir, your poet do or touch
With all his knowledge of belles lettre,
Or can he, sir, the rank weeds crush
Or plough a furrow any better?
If not, why then complain of him,
That beauty's wanting in his eyes?
Or cry that while he lives the nearest
That "all that's wanting to his eyes
Is but to see and hold it dearest."
As follows sunshine after rain,
As spring the flowers beneath the sun,
So follows pleasure after pain,
So men take pride in work well done.
So farmers take especial pride
In something else save sleep and meals,
And though they be not wooers wise,
They still find pleasure in their fields

Meeting of the Bar of Hall Superior Court.

After the adjournment of the Superior Court at Gainesville, in Hall county, Ga., on the 18th instant, a meeting of the bar was held.

On motion, Colonel E. M. Johnson was called to the chair, and Samuel C. Dunlap was requested to act as Secretary.

Upon motion of Colonel W. L. Marler, of Hall, a committee of three were appointed by the chair to prepare and report business for the action of the meeting. The committee consisted of Colonel W. L. Marler, Hon. H. P. Bell, of Forsyth, and Colonel N. L. Hutchins, of Gwinnett; and, on motion of Colonel W. L. Marler, G. M. Netherland, Esq., of Rabun, was added to the committee.

The committee, after a brief absence, returned and submitted the following report, to-wit:

His Honor, Hugh Buchanan, having presided at the adjourned term of the Superior Court of this county, for the purpose of disposing of the cases in which his Honor, Judge Rice, was counsel—

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to him for his kindness to us and the people of this county, and for the impartial manner with which he dispatched the business of the Court.

Resolved, That in Judge Buchanan we find a courteous and amiable gentleman, and an able Judge, with a mind well stored with legal learning.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be presented to Hon. Hugh Buchanan, and a copy each be furnished to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and the Gainesville Eagle for publication.

Which report was adopted.

On motion of Colonel J. N. Dorsey the meeting then adjourned.

E. M. JOHNSON, Chairman.
SAMUEL C. DUNLAP, Secretary.

DEATH OF GENERAL CANBY'S BROTHER. The Fulton (Missouri) Telegraph has the following:

"Died, at the State Lunatic Asylum, in this city, on Monday, June 9, 1873, Mr. C. G. C. Canby. Mr. Canby lived at West Ely, Marion county, Mo., and was a highly respected citizen at this place.

"It is always a painful duty to the journalist to record the death of any one, and it is doubly painful under the peculiar and distressing circumstances which surrounded the subject of this notice. Mr. Canby was a brother of the late General Canby, who was murdered by the Modocs, and it is thought that the tragic death of the latter led to what was hoped would only prove a temporary fit of insanity. Mr. Canby was brought here and placed in the asylum a short time ago, where he, on Monday, breathed his last.

"His remains were taken home for burial."

☞ Mr. Henry Bull, of Peoria, it is alleged, was fed upon calomel and blue pills by the doctors for a number of years, so that finally he became absolutely saturated with quicksilver. The other day, when he was standing by the side of the house, the sun suddenly came out bright and warm, and Bull began gradually to ascend. He stopped at the line of the sill of the second story window, and hung there, suspended in space, until a thunder storm happened to come up, which cooled the atmosphere, and then Mr. Bull slowly descended. Now he has a graduated scale marked on the gable end of his dwelling.

Reading Notices.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A depressed, irritated state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic specific, No 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price $5, for a package of five boxes and a large $2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or $1 per single box Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by COLLIER & VENABLE, T. SCHUMANN and HENRY C. POPE,
apr15—d3waw&w1y. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, PERRO-PHOS PHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.
june2—d4w&w4w

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine. Send for illustrated circular, to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York. may15-deod&w1y.

WAGES FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "How to Make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address A. Burton & Co., Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y. may 15-deod&w1y

"MILLER HOUSE," AT 37, 39 and 41 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—Elegant family and single rooms, by the day or week, with or without board, in a first-class location, near Madison Square, twenty minutes' ride from Central Park. Prices low during the summer. Address E. P. Miller, 41 West 26th Street, New York.
june17—deod6t

BUCHU.—The curative properties of this shrub in cases of dropsy, gravel, kidney diseases, and obscure disorders, are now well known to physicians. Dr. Helmbold originally popularized this medicine, and no other chemist has been able to extract its virtues with equal skill. Helmbold's Buchu is still the standard and genuine Extract. Patients and Physicians prefer it. The genuine bears H. T. Helmbold's signature. All apothecaries sell it. june17—deod1w

BARNES' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York. may28—d1y

THIS CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE SPECIFIC is a true Purifier of the Blood. It thoroughly neutralizes and eliminates from the system the specific virus which causes such a long list of human suffering.

In every form of scrofulous, mercurial and constitutional blood complaints it stands without compeer, rapidly curing ulcers, pustules, carbuncles, scald head, salt rheum, and the 88 different varieties of skin affections. It is a positive curative for scrofula, and the deadly enemy of mercury, lead and arsenic, quickly eliminating them from the system. The Fluid Extract of Queens delight, prepared by Dr. J. S. Pemberton, has made the most wonderful and astonishing cures. Its purifying, vivifying and tonic properties exercise the quickest and most powerful effects in restoring health. It is harmless to the most delicate, and can never be used amiss. It is the true beautifier of the complexion. If you want pure rich blood, clear skin and beautiful complexion, use the Compound Extract of Sullingia or Queens Delight. Read our treatise on diseases of the blood. The genuine has the signature of the proprietor upon each label.

J. S. PEMBERTON & Co.,
mar30eod-1yr Atlanta, Ga.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, etc., etc., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
may5— dec25-deodly

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga; $1 50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists everywhere.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

MR. L. H. BRADFIELD—Sir: Please forward us, immediately, another supply of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,

HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

I could add a thousand other certificates; but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. All I ask is a trial.

J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta.
mar30-eod1yr

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may31—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

O. A. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.
Office corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Factory—Railroad, on Western and Atlantic Railroad.
apr15 ddm-theneod3m

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hosiery, Ribbons, Notions, Etc., Etc.
No. 88 Whitehall Street,
apr20—3m ATLANTA, GA.

DOORS,
SASHES,
BLINDS,
WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS,
AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.
LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.
ORDER WORK SOLICITED.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.
KEOGH & THORNE,
224 AND 226 CANAL STREET,
nov26-d1yr NEW YORK CITY.

Citizens Bank of Georgia.
Authorized Capital $1,000,000
BANKING ROOM,
REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.
DOES a General Banking Business. DISCOUNT and makes Collections [illegible]
JOHN H. GRANT, President.
FRANCIS BROWN, Cashier. jan1-d1y

INKS SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Sold Agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO. 53 Buchman Street, New York. mar. 7-d1y

CUMMINS AND DULUTH
HACK LINE.
J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, leaving Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line train. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming at 5 P.M., and arrive at Duluth at 8 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms moderate. Careful drivers. Terms cash.
sept1—d1yr

M. E. RAHEB,
Wholesale Liquor Dealer,
KEEPS constantly on hand the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
No. 13 MITCHELL STREET.
Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
april1-d1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARRANTED free from all poisonous ingredients and guaranteed to cure AGUE in all its forms—our Ague Medicine, KRESS FEVER TONIC. A box of Pills free with every bottle. It cures by expelling Ague Poison in its the blood, and carrying it out of the system. Try it!

W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WORKING CLASS. $250 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions & valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with 6 cents return stamp, M YOUNG & CO, 7th Greenwich st., N. Y.

WATER WHEEL. LOOK OUT! TRUE TRUE!
N. F. Burnhams' New Turbine
WATER WHEEL,
To be the Best Ever Invented.
Pamphlet sent free. Address, York, Pa.

"DOMESTIC" PATTERNS.
Agents wanted. Send for Catalogue.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., New YORK.

NEVER
Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
are a sure cure for all diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Sore Throat, Colds, Croup, Diphtheria, Asthma, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Dryness of the Throat, Windpipe, or Bronchial Tubes, and all diseases of the Lungs.

In all cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly and freely used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the attack, and will, in a very short time, restore healthy action to the affected organs.

Wells' Carbolic Tablets are put up only in blue boxes. Take no substitutes. If they can't be found at your druggists, send at once to the Agent in New York, who will forward them by return mail.

Beware of deceived by Imitations.
Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
JOHN G. KELLOGG, 18 Platt-st., New York.
Send for Circular. Sole Agent for United States.

Write for Large Illustrated Price List.
ADDRESS
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
No. 179
PITTSBURGH PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to 50. Single Guns, $3 to $30. Rifles $—to $75. Revolvers $6 to $25. Pistols $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle. Large discount to dealers or Clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C O D, to be examined before paid for.

12,000,000 ACRES.
CHEAP FARMS!
The Cheapest Land in Market, for sale by the
Union Pacific Railroad Company
In the Great Platte Valley.
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on Five and Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. No Advance Interest required.
Mild and Healthful Climate, Fertile Soil, an Abundance of Good Water.
The best Market in the West! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.
SOLDIERS ENTITLED
—TO A—
Homestead of 160 Acres.
The Best Location for Colonies.
FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.
Free passes to purchasers of railroad land.
Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.
Omaha, Neb.

The Catholic World,
EDITED BY
VERY REV. I. T. HECKER.
THE CATHOLIC WORLD
Has attained the reputation of being one of the
Ablest Magazines
published in this country It contains articles on almost EVERY SUBJECT.
A New Story of great interest, by the author of "The House of Yorke," entitled
"Crapes and Thorns,"
Has been commenced in the
NUMBER FOR JUNE.
Each number contains 144 pages, 50 cents a number, or $5 per year. To be had of all news dealers. Published by
THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent,
9 Warren St., New York.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham square, New York.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.
The startling drawback on nearly all medicinal agents has ever been that in their process of purgation and purification they have also debilitated the system. To obviate this difficulty physicians have long sought for the agent that would

PURGE, PURIFY AND STRENGTHEN
At once and the same time.
Their research has at last been rewarded by a discovery which full realizes the fondest desires of the medical faculty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph that Pharmacy has ever achieved The important desideratum is
Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pill.
Which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and yet produces no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach, and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the heretofore irreconcilable qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE and PURIFYING TONIC.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They at once attack the very root of diseases, and their action is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation; they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.
Principal office, 16 and 20 Platt St., New York.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
JURUBEBA
BLOOD PURIFIER
Is the Most Powerful Cleanser, strengthener and restorer of Glandular Obstructions known to Materia Medica.

It is especially adapted to constitutions "worn down" and debilitated by the warm weather of Spring and Summer, when the blood is not in active circulation, consequently gathering impurities from sluggishness and imperfect action of the secretive organs, and is manifested by Tumors, Eruptions, Blotches, Boils, Pustules, Scrofula, etc., etc.

When weary and languid from overwork, and dullness, drowsiness and inertia take the place of energy and vigor, the system needs a Tonic to build it up and help the Vital Forces to regain their recuperative power.

In the heat of Summer, frequently the Liver and Spleen do not properly perform their functions; the Uterine and Urinary Organs are inactive, producing weakness of the stomach and intestines and a predisposition to bilious derangement.

DR. WELLS'
EXTRACT OF JURRUBERA
is prepared directly from the SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT, and is perfectly adapted to all these complaints. It will restore the VITIATED BLOOD to its healthy condition, RENOVATE THE SYSTEM, REMOVE ALL OBSTRUCTIONS from IMPAIRED and EXHAUSTED ORGANS.

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OF THE
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IN ACCORDANCE with an act of the Legislature, and their Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors announce their first

Grand Gift Concert and Distribution by lot, among the ticket-holders of

$232,585 IN CASH,
at LAING'S HALL, Leavenworth, on the 25th day of June, 1873, for the benefit of the Library.
51,932 Cash Gifts, amounting to $232,585.
This enterprise is endorsed by the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer of State, Mayor and Common Council of Leavenworth, and all leading businessmen of the State, and the certainty of the distribution and payment of gifts, as advertised, is fully guaranteed

Tickets $2 each, 3 for $5, 6 for $10.
Memorandum of Cash Gifts to be distributed June 25th, 1873.

1 GRAND CASH GIFT	$50,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	10,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	5,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	2,500
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	1,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	500
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	250
1 Grand Cash Gift	5,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	2,500
1 Grand Cash Gift	1,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	500

For balance of prizes send for circular.
This concert is under the supervision and direction of the following

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The well known character of the Directors of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION and the endorsement presented, is a sufficient guarantee to all absent ticket-holders that their interests will be fully guarded and protected.

All corresponce strictly confidential, and any person drawing a prize need not be known unless they so desire.

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This is the grandest, safest and best enterprise ever presented to the public.

Official lists of winning numbers will be sent to purchasers of tickets immediately after the distribution.

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Tickets sent C. O. D., at our expense.
Agents wanted. Liberal commissions paid.
june5—

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feb16-deod&w6w

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
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Quicker and Cheaper,
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ARE ALWAYS,
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None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

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Sore Eyes, Risings, Reduction of Tumors, Putrid Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters,
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june5—deod1m

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may1—deod3m

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june22-d1w

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Agents wanted in every county to whom we will allow as liberal commissions as any first-class manufacturer would allow them.
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jan31— (July1-d1mo) apr27—

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may4—jan1-d

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feb1—d6m

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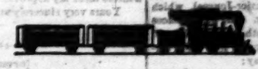

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